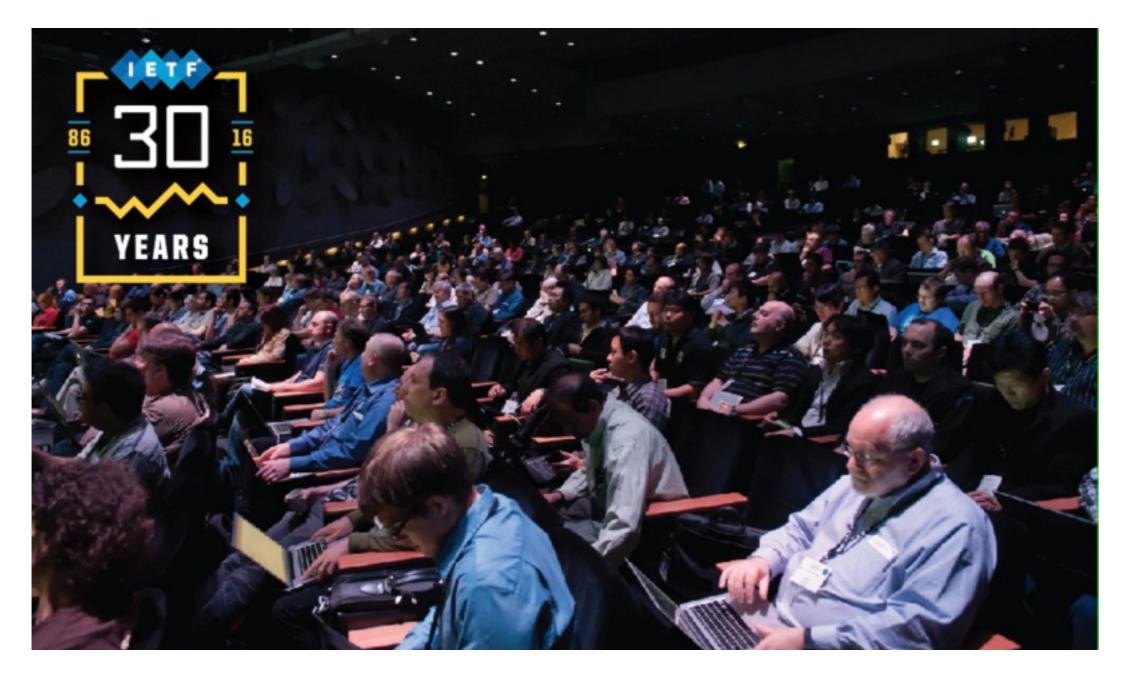
# Internet of Things Semantic Interoperability



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"The Internet Engineering Task Force is a loosely selforganized group of people who contribute to the engineering and evolution of Internet technologies.

It is the principal body engaged in the development of new Internet standard specifications." (RFC 4677) [Docs] [txt|pdf] [draft-ietf-core-coap] [Diff1] [Diff2]

PROPOSED STANDARD

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Request for Comments: 7252
Category: Standards Track
ISSN: 2070-1721

The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) is a specialized web transfer protocol for use with constrained nodes and constrained (e.g., low-power, lossy) networks. The nodes often have 8-bit

(6LoWPANs) often have high packet error rates and a typical

microcontrollers with small amounts of ROM and RAM, while constrained networks such as IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks

throughput of 10s of kbit/s. The protocol is designed for machine-

to-machine (M2M) applications such as smart energy and building

Abstract



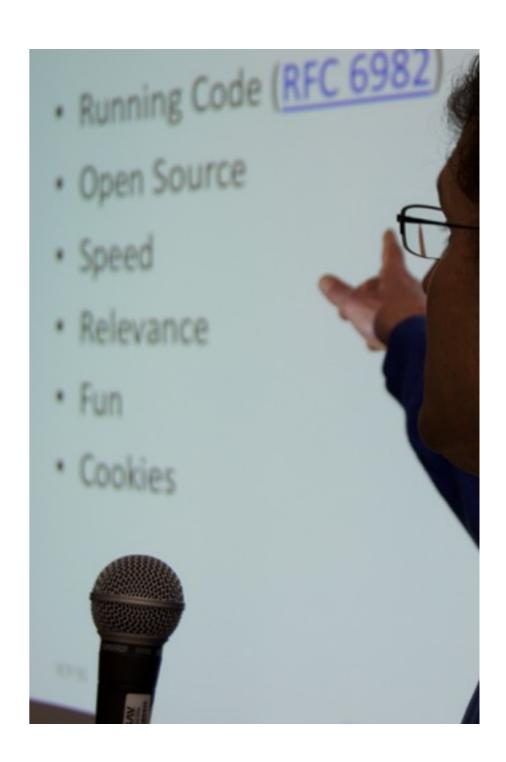
"The mission of the IETF is to make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet."

(RFC 3935)

### Some Recent Areas of Work



- Web protocols (HTTP2)
- Security and privacy (RFC7258, UTA, TLS1.3)
- Enabling real-time communications from browsers (WebRTC)
- Management, orchestration, virtualisation, and data-model driven networking (NVO, SFC, YANG)
- Internet of Things
- Running code and open source





#### IETF and IoT Work

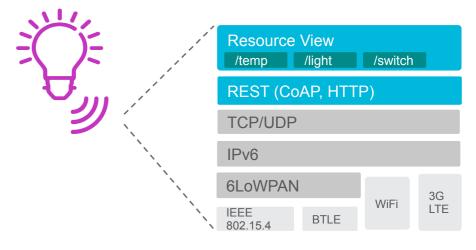
- Our role: Specify the underlying, fundamental Internet technologies
- "Permissionless innovation" others can build on top

Run <iot protocol="" transfer=""> over IP</iot>	Security for IoT (ACE, COSE)
Routing for lossy & low power networks	Thing-to-Thing communication (IRTF)
Web technology for IoT (CoRE)	Architectural oversight (IAB)

#### Some Observations



- A shift from closed, vertical solutions to open, general networking solutions (IP, IPv6, mobile networks, WLAN, web)
- Consolidation moving up the stack. Already happening on transfer protocols (HTTP, CoAP, MQTT).
- A shift from devices to thinking about systems, connections between systems, analytics, etc.

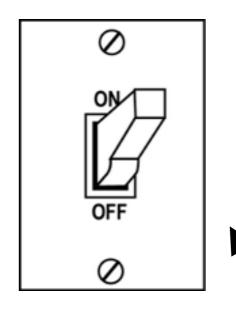


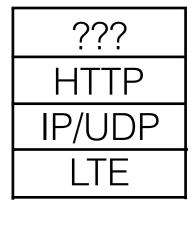
- Security continues to be a big challenge. Privacy is even a bigger one; can you choose what cloud a gadget sends data to?
- Device Management, interoperability, and updatability

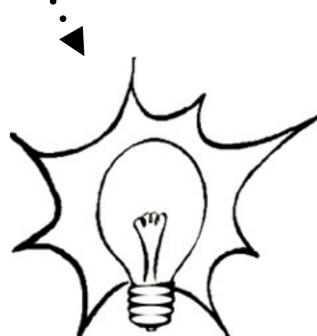
# The IAB Workshop on IoT Semantic Interoperability (IoTSI)



- Most systems run on standard L2, on IP, and on top of the web protocols
- Good interoperability from a network perspective
- But is there application-level interoperability?
- Different applications, different data models across the industry









- Workshop goals: facilitate interaction, discuss how to interop/map, identify collaboration opportunities.
- 66 submissions (42 accepted)
   From 17 standards organisations, and vendors, operators, individuals and research organizations
- Several meetings co-located and many joint meetings
- Public mailing list open and a report in the works





AllSeen Hub OSS IPSO Schema.org OpenDOF W3C

I E T F

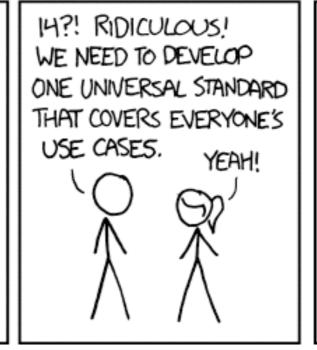
AIOTI IAB IoTDB OGC OMA ZigBee

ETSI IETF/IRTF NIST OIC/OCF Saref ZWave

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

Goal was not to make a new standard

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.



SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.

500N:



## Some of the topics

- Meta-models and higher abstraction layers.
- Interaction models (REST, Pub/Sub, RPC).
- Simple/general vs. specific/expressive tradeoff.
- Modularity and reuse, finding the atomic components.
- Runtime Discovery vs Predefined APIs and pushing code.
- Usefulness of code generation for developers.



## Some of the topics II

- Runtime translation of data vs Translating DMs
- "Translation Hub/s" and how to implement it/ them.
- Translation is easier if there is REST.
- "Loss" in translation from more to less expressive models
- Multiprotocol not an option for constrained devices.



# Final Thoughts

- There is agreement on the need for interoperability on IoT.
- Translation between models will be required.
- Each org will try to converge on common representation formats and definitions.
- Co-operation and broad awareness needed in the relevant organisations.
- A global market needs global solutions.

#### different work need data device discovery Interaction already etc some runtime possible information same useful between want Andrew any important understand use Depends just interoperability cases schema problem about all other similar DM lot IP thing Links ontology simple state because IM hard good new easy actuation interface many users done repository needs application vs level types devices security much something makes makes multiple provides define models meded type example change language really common languages control metadata know descriptions generation things specific used translation

# + F

#### Links

Workshop site

http://iab.org/activities/workshops/iotsi/

Report (work in progress)

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-iab-iotsi-workshop-00

CoRE

https://tools.ietf.org/wg/core/

#### Thank You





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